The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1863. NO. 11.

Terms:

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wimpler's Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT-LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 5, 1859. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg April 6, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickling's store, where he is willing to serve any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Ref ers to Rev. Dr. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the above Eclectic Practitioners, and reject those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c.

☞ Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Weber.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Notice.

THE firm of Drs. CRESS & TAYLOR is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, on September 15 h, 1863. All persons having claims against or indebted to said firm will please present them to Dr. A. J. Cover for adjustment.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received a share of the same is respectfully solicited. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Adams County

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—
[illegible] Incorporated March 18, 1854.

President—[illegible]
Secretary—[illegible]
Treasurer—[illegible]
Managers—[illegible] Robert McCurdy, Jacob Kinzer, [illegible]

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCreary, [illegible] Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Dickey, [illegible] G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G[illegible]ning, John Picking, Abel T. Wills, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gilt, J[illegible] H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Hair, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and I give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 8 1860.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness —terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Come, One and All!

THE subscriber, having re-opened his Saloon in the North-east corner of the Diamond, invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his excellent ALE, PORTER, BROWN STOUT, WINE, CHAMPAGNE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c. He hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

H. W. CHRISMER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 24, 1863. tf

Old Gold and Silver

WANTED.—The highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given, by

JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond,
Feb. 22, 1863.

Good Things from the City!

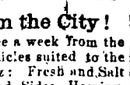
WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shucked. Restaurants and families supplied.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1863. 3m

Removal.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has removed his WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, to the room opposite the Bank, on York street, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

Jacobs's Saloon Revived.

THE undersigned have leased Jacobs's Saloon, in Chambersburg street, and intend to keep it in the best style, hoping that the public will appreciate their efforts to please by giving them a large patronage. They will receive OYSTERS regularly and do them up in all styles; YOUNG CHICKENS LEG BONGUE, HAM AND EGGS, and almost everything that may be called for, will be served. They will also keep ALE, LAGER, PORTER, WINES, &c. They are determined to do things on the most desirable manners and feel confain of pleasing all who may call.

NICHOLAS CODORI, JR.,
JOSEPH SHORB.
Gettysburg, Sept. 21, 1863.

Come with a Rush

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Simson's old stand, in the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock is all new, and he much enlarged, to embrace every style of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Caps, Trunks, Valises, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call, as he intends to keep on hand a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.
June 15, 1863. tf

Give Us a Call!

CODORI & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUGARS, we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, New Orleans, Porto Rica and Cuba. TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas. MOLASSES, New Orleans, Porto Rica and Syrups of different kinds. TOBACCOS, to suit all lovers of the weed, Congress, Spun, Navy, Cavendish, Rough and Ready, Natural Leaf, and Fine Cuts; Smoking Tobacco, 12 different kinds; PIPES, a large and fine assortment; SEGARS of various brands. COAL OIL LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low; also, a No. 1 article of Coal Oil. HAMS, plain and sugar cured, Shoulders and Sides. FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee; Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c. We also keep Notions, Confections, Fruits, Fish, by the small or by the barrel, Salt, Spices, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Baskets, Ropes, Cords, Crockery-ware, &c. GIVE US A CALL!

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863.

Notice.

ISAAC VAN ORSDAL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, de bonis non with the will annexed, on the estate of Isaac Van Orsdal, late of Straban twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN F. FELTY, Adm'r.
Nov. 9, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

JOSEPH HARTZEL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Hartzel, late of Franklin twp., Adams co., deceased having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM HART, Adm'r.
Nov. 16, 1863. 6t

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

S. R. Tipton

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced making BROOMS. He will make them on the shares or as will best suit his customers.

Persons having Broom Corn will please call. Shop in McConaughy's Hall, on corner of first floor. [Nov. 9, 1863.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Important Notice

IN RELATION TO THE JANUARY DRAFT. —*Headquarters, Provost Marshal, Sixteenth District, Pennsylvania.* Chambersburg, November 25, 1863.—Printed alphabetical lists of the names and residences of all persons, of both classes, enrolled as liable to military duty in this District, are being prepared as rapidly as possible.

Copies will at once be forwarded to the several Enrolling Officers, at whose houses as well as at Post Offices and other public places they may be inspected.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment and claim to have his name stricken off the List, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is and will not be at the time, (January 5th,) fixed for the next draft, liable to military duty on account of

1st Alienage.
2d Non-residence.
3d Unsuitableness of Age.
4th Manifest Permanent Physical Disability.

The time for so appearing before the Board and claiming to have names stricken off will expire with the 20th of December next, after which day no cases will be heard.

Persons who may be cognizant of other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Lists, are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment. All persons enrolled on information thus received are entitled to avail themselves of the privilege of appearing within the time limited and claiming to have their names stricken off, the same as if they had been originally enrolled.

The Board of Enrollment will be in session daily until 20th prox., to act on such cases as may be presented.

GEO. LYSTER,
Capt. & Pro. Mar. 16th Dis. Pa.
Nov. 30, 1863. 3t

Notice.

JACOB REX'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Rex, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS REX,
BURKHART WERT,
Nov. 23, 1863. 6t Administrators.

The Great American Tea Comp'y,

31 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK,

SINCE its organization, has created a new era in the history of

WHOLESALING TEAS IN THIS COUNTRY.

They have introduced their selections of TEAS, and are selling them at not over TWO CENTS (.02 Cents) PER POUND ABOVE COST, NEVER DEVIATING FROM THE ONE PRICE A-KED.

Another peculiarity of the Company is that their TEA TASTER not only devotes his time to the selection of the TEAS as to quality, value, and particular styles for particular localities of country, but he helps the Tea buyer to choose out of their enormous stock such Teas as are best adapted to his particular wants, and not only this, but points out to him the best bargains.

It is easy to see the incalculable advantage a TEA BUYER has in this establishment over all others.

It has no judge of Tea at the Market—if his time is valuable—he has all the benefits of a well organized system of doing business, of an immense capital, of the judgment of a professional Tea Taster, and the knowledge of superior assortments.

This besides all Tea buyers—no matter if they are thousands of miles from this market—to purchase on as good terms here as the New York merchants.

Parties can order TEAS and will be served by us *as well as though they came themselves*, being sure to get *original packages, true weight, and Teas*; and *the* TEAS are WARRANTED as *represented*.

We issue a Price List of the Company's Teas, which will be sent to all who order it; comprising

HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY & SKIN, OOLONG, SOUCHONG, ORANGE & HYSON LEKOE. JAPAN TEA of every description, colored and uncolored.

This list has each kind of Tea divided into Four Classes, namely: CARGO, *high* CARGO, FINE, FINEST, that every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole Tea trade.

We guarantee to sell ALL our Teas at not over TWO CENTS (.02 cents) per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 51 Vesey St., New York.
Oct. 19, 1863. 3m

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN

COAL AND LUMBER,
STOVES,
TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.
— ALSO —
SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.

Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Sept. 28, 1863. tf

No More Poisons.

PROCESSES for the Preparation, Improvement, and Imitation of LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS, including Brandies, Wines, Whiskies, Gins, Rums, Porter, Ale, Cider, Cordials, Bitters, etc.—Every dealer in liquors has long known and felt it to be of the highest importance to the profitable conduction of his business, that he should be in possession of certain information which has hitherto been strictly confined to wholesale houses. This information is now, for the first time, placed within the reach, and adapted to the successful and most profitable use, of ALL dealers. Particulars will be mailed, free of charge, to those sending address to LUE & COOKE, P. O. Box 357, Washington, D. C.

☞ N. B.—No others but dealers need apply, as no information will be sent to any one who does not accompany his address with the pledge that he is a dealer in liquor.

Nov. 16, 1863. 4m

For Sale.

A VERY desirable FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 ACRES—Buildings and Land good. Will be sold on very accommodating terms.

GEO. ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia, a large stock of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, Over-coatings, Cassinets, Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Jeans, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 28, 1863.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

The Muse.

NEVER AGAIN.

Broken the golden chord,
Severed the silken tie;
Never again will the old days come,
Darling, to you and I.

Dead the beautiful Past!
Scattered around its bier
Pale thoughts lie thick, and memories
Of days that were so dear.

Memories! Fold them up—
Lay them sacred by!
What avails it to dream of the Past?
The Future for you and I!

Broken the silken chord,
Severed the golden chain,
Linking us with the beautiful days
That never can come again!

Miscellaneous.

A MINNESOTA LAWSUIT.

In the semi-rural district of Winona, forty miles north of this city on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi River, lives, among some other people, a jolly good fellow of a justice of the peace, whose ideas of matters are much like the current of a deep river. Once started in a deep river, it is hard to turn them. On a fair day last week, after the 10 x 12 law library had been swept, after the chairs had been set in a short row against the side of the office, and sundry whipped quids of tobacco and mutilated cigar stubs had been kicked under the stove, there was a wooden step on the stairs and a vigorous knock at the door.

"Come in," said the justice, as he settled into a legal look so befitting a man of law duly elected to dispense the favors of the blind goddess.

A stout woman entered. She had on a short woolen dress—woolen-soled shoes—sported red cheeks, black hair, and eyes that snapped like the lock of a shot gun.—In a Portugese accent, and in the worst possible English, she said:

"You law man?"

"Yes, madam: be seated."

"Want paper. Want paper to take man."

Just then a stout French half-breed entered the room. He was unable to speak half a dozen of words, and looked either scared or bashful. The Judge saw at once that there was a marriage to come off, and said to the woman, who stood with compressed lips watching the justice and the door:

"Want paper to take this man."

"Yes, want paper. Me tell you. [Nice woman, thought the justice.] He no good man. Me take him as quick as can!"

"All right, my covies—fix you in the jerk of a lamb's tail!" said the justice, as he turned to the man and said:

"You know this woman—can you take her?"

The man shook his head and muttered unintelligible words.

"Ah! I see; can't talk English. Well, never mind."

He ran into the street, invited a few friends up stairs, and on returning with them said to the woman:

"You want to take this man for better or worse?"

"Yes, me want to take him—me pay."

"All right!" Then turning to the man who stood trembling—

"You take this woman for better or for worse, and promise to keep her," etc.

"*Umph!*" and several nods of the head.

"Then in the name of law, by virtue of the authority in me vested, I pronounce you man and wife," and he stepped forward before the woman could say a word, and kissed her red lips.

Slap came her hand in his face and she clutched his chair. The new husband jumped in to take the woman away, and to protect her as the justice supposed, when in self-preservation he hit him a rap on the nose. The woman pitched into the new husband, who in turn pitched into her, and for about five minutes there was a general hustling, and a display of legs, garters, and things decidedly astonishing.

At last the parties were separated, when *the man and the woman took another turn* at each other, the blood and hair flying in all directions. Down came the stove, over went the table, clatter went the chairs, and into the street went the justice with a black eye, and the bosom of his shirt looking like a warranty deed covered with red seals.

A crowd rushed up stairs and found the man and woman lying on the floor, hugging each other like young bruins, their arms and legs mixed up worse than tomato-vines, the woman on top!

The newly married couple were separated, when, through the aid of two interpreters, it was discovered that the night before the parties, occupying adjoining shanties in the lower part of town, had got into a quarrel over a stove pipe, which was claimed by both, and from words they had come to blows. Each party had hastened to the justice's office in the morning for a warrant for the other, with the result as stated above. The last news from there was, that the parties had gone in search of another justice to unmarry them, while the genial cause of their terrible squabbles was "settling up the boys," and bathing his bunged eye with whisky. For an actual fact, it is the richest within our knowledge.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

Too Smart.—We know of a man in a certain Western city who was very fond of ducks, but, on account of the number he bought at market, was not unfrequently troubled with tough ones. One day, wishing for a goodly number, he went to the poultry dealer and said he was an afflicted boarding house keeper—that his boarders were ravenous, especially when things were young and tender.

"Now," said our character with a wink, "I want you to pick out all the tough ones—all the tough ones—you've got."

The delighted dealer finds no difficulty in picking out a number of tough ones.

"Are these all the really tough ones you have got?"

"All!" was the reply.

"Then," said our epicure, "I'll take all of the other lot, if you please."

☞ The wealthiest man in Indiana has committed suicide.—*Exchange paper.*

The wealthiest country on the face of the globe is doing the same thing.

MR. SEWARD AT GETTYSBURG.

Mr. Seward, after the fighting was over, went to Gettysburg to do what is more in his line than fighting—make a speech and have "a lively time." His speech was so important that the Government censors permitted it to come over the wires at once, so that all loyal citizens could read it at breakfast the morning after it was delivered.—Some strange reflections it must have given rise to in the minds of Pennsylvanians.

Among the arguments used by the Democracy to the people in this State was one which suggested itself as a certainty to the mind of every intelligent thinker on the subject, namely, that on a separation of the Union, Pennsylvania would be a border State, and if not the actual battle-ground of the struggle which would ensue, would be liable, from its situation, to forays and incursions from the enemy. The ravages of Pennsylvania valleys and the destruction of our property were foretold by Democratic orators and printed by Democratic newspapers. To all of which the Republicans, *with one voice, replied, in mockery*, that all these prophecies were imaginary and but threats to prevent men from conscientiously voting; that there would be no separation, no war—there would be no fighting in Pennsylvania, or anywhere else. No one was louder or more frequent in his assertions of the falsity of the Democratic arguments than Mr. Seward. Over and over again—in almost every speech he made—the idea of wars and battles, consequent on the success of the Republican party, was laughed at and denied as a device of the opposite party. If, then, three years of brilliant and stupendous mendicity had not forbade surprise at any effort of that kind, what would have been our natural exclamation on reading the following extract from Mr. Seward's Gettysburg effort?

"He anticipated forty years ago that the battle of freedom would be fought upon this ground, and that slavery would die."—[Loud cheering.]

Now, one thing is evident—either Mr. Seward told an untruth at Gettysburg, or else he has been untruthful for forty years, during all which time he said there would be no fighting. If he anticipated, forty years ago, that what he calls the battle of freedom would be fought on that ground, then his life since that anticipation has been a tissue of *falsehoods*. If he did not anticipate it, then he was just keeping his hand in, so that the State Department would observe no decrease in his action. For ourselves we hardly know which one of the falsehoods to believe. Looking at our foreign dispatches, it would seem that they were quite impossible to one without at least forty years of systematic mendacity as a training, and this inclines us to that belief; but, on the other hand, the prescience which he has exhibited in other things hardly warrants our credence in that proposition for it puts his so vainly claims.—Anyhow—and that is the main point—Mr. Seward's statements are irreconcilable on any basis of truth. He probably will not care much about that. But what will the people of Pennsylvania say to the man who for forty years has been coolly—nay, gladly—contemplating an invasion of Pennsylvania soil, and the death or mangling of fifty thousand of his fellow-citizens, and, so far from endeavoring to prevent it, has so shaped his course as to insure it, and after it is accomplished congratulates himself and the country on the fulfillment of such hopes?

But more:

"He said he was now sixty years of age, and for forty years he had been in public life. This, however, was the first time he had ever dared to address the people residing on the borders of Maryland."

What does he mean by that? He cannot mean to say that in southern counties of Pennsylvania there ever existed a time in which he could not have told as many untruths as he wanted to. That would have been purposeless falsehood, and we have not found Mr. Seward at that yet. What we suppose he means to say is, that so close to the borders of a slaveholding State he never had a chance to anathematize slavery. There is matter of congratulation for you, fellow-citizens! Who shall say we have gained nothing by this war? A half a million of our bravest men are dead—dead by the most horrid form of dying—after enduring cruel sufferings—unknown millions of money have been spent—mourning and desolation darken every household in the land but Mr. Chase's and the contractors'. But the result is that Mr. Seward, after forty years' silence, may ventilate his oratory *near*—not *in*—(he has not quite got to that yet; a few millions more of money and thousands of men will accomplish it) a slave State. Is not this a mighty achievement for such preparation—is it not a cheap price that we have paid for this privilege? Do we not feel that the lives have been well lost, the money well spent, the agonies, the heart-aches well suffered, which have secured for us this inestimable boon?

How long is such a mockery of the feelings of this people to be endured? Pennsylvania soldiers never fought for such an object. How are these slanders and insults on those dead heroes at his feet to be avenged? Would Mr. Seward have dared to stand before that stalwart, living host, whom in that speech he maligned, and tell them that they were fighting for such a cause as this?

"There had been a great issue between the people of the country North and South, and it was now being determined in this contest. He was anxious to see slavery die by peaceful means, and by moral means, if possible, and now he was destined to see it die by the fate of war." [Applause.]

With a devilish deceit were those our sons and brothers inveigled into an army, to fight in the noblest and most exalted cause that man can give his life for; and when they have died in the glorious belief that it was their country—their Union—for which they offered up their lives—when they are cold in the ground and cannot resent the slander—comes the demon who had falsely entrapped them, and, standing on their bodies, denies them their *patriotism, denies them their life's opinion*, and degrades a triumphant sacrifice at the holiest of altars into a barbarous quarrel for a cause that the majority of these dead patriots hated and despised. Wonder it was that those whitened bones and eyeless skulls were not quickened into wrathful life and did not

"Start and tremble under his feet,"

animated by a sense of insult, which, not content with unblushingly acknowledging a base deceit practised on them living, attributed to them, dead martyrs to a holy cause, motives the most abhorrent that their natures could conceive.—*Age.*

A RICH INCIDENT.

In the vicinity of Bethlehem there resides a rich, Farmer named Mr. D., who is a rank Abolitionist. His wife, however, is a sound Democrat—and the two have often had political arguments, in which the husband contended for the elevation of the black man in social and political life. Recently Mr. D. went into a piece of timber to chop wood, and during his absence a wagon load of travelling negroes came to the house and asked for something to eat. Mrs. D. told them to walk in and she would get them dinner. She put them in the parlor and in a very short time had several fine chickens killed and roasting in the stove. About this time she saw her husband approaching the house, and meeting him in the yard she told him that some of his best friends had come down to pay him a visit and he should hurry up stairs and change his clothing. He did as directed and soon came down stairs dressed in his best Sunday suit. His astonishment may be imagined when his wife opened the parlor door and ushered him into the presence of eight or ten filthy darkies. By this time dinner was ready and the descendants of Ham did not wait to be invited a second time to sit down and help themselves.—The old man said the joke was too good to get mad about, but he felt sorry to lose the chickens, which he had promised to deliver to one of the Hotel-keepers at Bethlehem at 60 cents a pair.—*Easton Argus.*

NEGRO EQUALITY.

The Dayton *Empire* remarks, that when our forefathers said "all men are created *equal*," they meant that all *white* men were created with equal political rights. Any other interpretation of this declaration would make them either knaves or fools, for when they signed the document they were nearly all slaveholders, and by ordinances of the Constitution and statute laws they afterwards fixed the status of the negro as one of servitude and obedience.—Those are equal whom God has created equal, and no blinder piece of folly could well be perpetrated than an attempt to legislate the negro into the position of equality with the white men. Such an attempt is an insult to the laws of nature and the intelligence of mankind. But the men who now hold power believe, or profess to believe in negro equality, and they are using all the powers of the Government in order to bring it about. Even the preservation of the Government itself is subordinate to this purpose. The four million negroes, naturally indolent and incapable of supporting themselves in a civilized way, are, we are told, to be free, and to be endowed with equal rights with white men. Abolitionism now, not only demands negro equality at the North, but is determined to force on the people of the South the same policy.—At the South we behold a carnival of blood and horrors; in the North a free people striving to preserve their liberties and the dignity of their race through the ballot box. Let the people of the North sternly demand of the Administration that the war shall not be waged for the purpose of establishing negro equality in the South, or effecting the same purpose at the North, and we may have peace and a restored Union, for the only interest the Abolitionists have in the war is money and the success of their leveling policy. Let an injunction be placed on this propelling wheel and the machine that is tearing asunder the country must stop.

Paper.—The price of printing paper has again advanced. Newspaper editors are now paying over *one hundred and fifty per cent.* more for paper than formerly. If this advance continues, (and we see no prospect of anything else,) we really fear many country papers will be compelled to suspend and go under. Subscribers should think of this, and pay up promptly. Formerly editors could afford to trust for one, two, and even three years, but this practice cannot be thought of these times—it costs too much. We intend to collect, and shall make a "forward movement" on some three hundred delinquents before long.—This we are determined on. We have hinted to certain non-paying *patrons* long enough. We will now act.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Making Cake without Butter.—One of our exchanges says that it has been informed by a lady, that she has discovered a plan by which all kinds of cakes can be made without butter. She says she takes a piece of fat salt pork, melts it down and strains it through a piece of coarse thin muslin, and then sets it aside to cool. It is then white and firm, and is used instead of butter in making any kind of cake. Try it—it will be a great saving in these times, when butter is thirty cents a pound.

☞ In Richmond, lately, a bonnet sold for $800. The following appears in the Richmond *Dispatch*:—"Wanted to sell privately, by a lady who is going out of mourning, an excellent black merino dress not soiled. Any one wishing to examine the dress can have it sent to her residence by addressing a note to 'Alpha,' *Dispatch* office. Price $250."

THE CONSERVATIVE UNION NATIONAL COMMITTEE AT CINCINNATI.

Gen. Gen. B. McClellan Recommended for the Nomination to the Next Presidency.

CINCINNATI, December 4.

The Conservative Union National Committee met at the Burnet House at 3 o'clock.

Governor Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, was made chairman *pro tem.*

Hon. Amos Kendall was elected permanent president of the committee.

William C. Hurd, of New York, was elected permanent treasurer.

The convention assembled at 12 o'clock in the large hall. The convention was addressed during its session by the following named gentlemen: Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky; J. P. Faurot, of New York; Lieutenant Governor Jacob, of Kentucky; William C. Hurd, of New York; General Leslie Combs; A Norton, of Texas; J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio; Samuel T. Williams, of Maryland; J. C. Phillips, of Ohio; Hamilton Pope, of New York; John H. James, of Ohio; J. Brunner, of Kentucky; Paul Shipman, of Louisville; Governor Campbell of Tennessee; R. F. Stevens, of New York, and many others.

Letters were read from Hon. John Bell Robinson, of Pennsylvania, Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, Washington Hunt, of New York, Hon. Lemuel Childs, Hon. Edward Biddle, of Massachusetts, Hon. W. Read of Pennsylvania, Governor Trumble and Hon. John L. Thayer, of Ohio; Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, of Illinois; Hon. John B. Huston, of Kentucky; Governor Colby, of Vermont; Hon. C. B. Calvert, of Maryland; Hon. B. Davis Nixon, of New York, and many others.

All expressed the greatest interest in the success of this movement, and nearly all the earnest desire for the nomination of General George B. McClellan by this convention. In deference to these numerous expressions in favor of General McClellan, the subject of his nomination was before the convention for its consideration, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Hon. J. B. Brunner:

Resolved, That this Committee of Consultation adopts and reaffirms the Kentucky platform of 1863, and suggests to the Conservative Union National Committee the name of George B. McClellan for the next presidency, and recommends to the said committee to take such action in regard to the nomination of candidates for president and vice president as they may deem expedient.

During the discussion the names of Hon. W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, General Leslie Coombs and Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, were mentioned with great interest for Vice President.

To-day the national committee convened and adopted the following resolution upon motion of Hamilton Pope, of Kentucky:

Whereas, the advisory convention held in Cincinnati on the 4th instant, having recommended to this committee the name of Geo. B. McClellan for the presidency and *none for the vice-presidency*, and it being deemed advisable to have a future meeting of this committee for nominating candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution be referred to a meeting of this committee, to be held at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 23d day of this month, and that all members be earnestly requested to attend in that city, for the consideration of the resolution and such action as may be deemed advisable.

The permanent secretary of the committee is Mr. Stevens, of New York.

HARD TIMES.

We all called the times hard in 1857. They were hard for robbers and charlatans, but for the real toiling and industrious interests of the nation, they were good—because the currency was gold and all manner of goods were cheap. Malcontents clamored for revolution.—and therefore complained of the times. Now, however, we *have* hard times—the hardest ever known since the revolution. How is the poor and honest man to live? The contractor and robber of course gets rich off the sufferings of others. The poor man however pays 40 cents for a pound of coffee—the same money would have bought him four pounds in 1857. He pays 40 cents for muslin. He could have bought four times the quantity for the same money in 1857.—Does he get four times the wages now? If he does not, he must suffer in proportion as he receives less.

These are truly terrible times—and they are getting worse every day. How can the laborer pay his rent and keep his family from starvation at present prices?—*Allentown Democrat.*

Was Slavery or Abolitionism the Cause of the War?—General William Henry Harrison, in a letter which he wrote in 1820, said:

"I am and have been for many years so much opposed to slavery, that I will never live in a slave State. But I believe the Constitution has given no power to the General Government to interfere in this matter, and that to have slaves or no slaves, depends upon the people in each State. But, beside the constitutional objection, I am persuaded that the obvious tendency of such interference on the part of the States which have no slaves with the property of their fellow citizens of the others, is to produce a state of discord and jealousy, *that will in the end prove fatal to the Union.*"

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Monday week says:

We learned yesterday, from a highly respected member of the Society of Friends resident in a neighboring county, that the society to which he is attached recently sent a committee to Vicksburg, to ascertain the true number and condition of the "contrabands" at that place and immediate vicinity. The committee have returned and report that they have found forty thousand, one-third of whom were entirely or nearly naked. Four hundred deaths occur on an average daily.

☞ A new England clergyman, enforcing on his congregation the necessity of practical godliness and contrasting the early Christians with those of the present generation, very properly remarked: "We have too many resolutions, and too little action. The *Acts* of the Apostles is the title of the books of the New Testament, their *resolutions* have not reached us."

The first Marriage.—"And Adam said, This is now bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and cleave unto his wife; and they shall be one flesh." No cards.

☞ Barnum has got a new Lilliputian, smaller than either Tom Thumb or Commodore Nutt. He is 11 years old, 22 inches high, and weighs 17 pounds.

☞ The supreme tribunal of Madrid has just given final judgment in a suit which had been under litigation 240 years, and which involved the succession to the heritance of Pizarro, the invader and conqueror of Peru.

☞ The negroes of Cincinnati have just commenced the issue of a newspaper in that city, devoted exclusively to the negro race. It is called the *Liberty Citizen.*

☞ The remains of the musical composers, Beethoven and Schubert, have been exhumed, photographed and reburied.—Photography is being run into the ground.

☞ Major General Thomas, Sherman's successor, was Captain (now General) Bragg's First Lieutenant in Mexico.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the important condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign Powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid in inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britanic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerant operations between the Government and several of the maritime Powers, but they have been discussed and, so far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maratime Powers.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that, so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and odious traffic has been brought to an end.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate a convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 16th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitrament of a friendly Power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheidt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imports upon navigation in the waters of Denmark. The long pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Sitana, in Peru, by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitrament the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate, and, although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been so large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission under the act of last session for carrying into effect the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment. In conformity with principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia, and have credited a minister to that country.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of the United States citizens abroad. In regard to some governments, these rights are, at least partially, defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that, in the event of civil war, a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and, in some instances, in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives.

There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof from the want of guides to the proper sources of information. These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalization effected, to send periodically lists of the names of the persons naturalized, or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names might be arranged and printed for general information. There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and, though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of this Government, as citizens. Many altercations, and great prejudices, have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of his Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretences of naturalization, which they have disowned when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, or other civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

In common with other western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary aristocracy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claim of the minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the legation at Yedde.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic ocean, and also of a telegraph between this capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such communication, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military, and naval service.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is begun to be hope that it may become entirely so, with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting our commercial interests, our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities, growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China, and other Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, altho' the Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona, are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico. I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture, and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that, under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government.

Injuries unforeseen by the Government and unintended, may, in some cases, have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States. As this Government expects redress from other Powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treaties and the public law. Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission have been proposed to some Governments, but no definitive answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by the Admiralty courts.—And in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration, the proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required, by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be a derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our consuls in all other countries from taxation. To the extent thus indicated, the United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers.—Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed.

Since these measures have been in operation, all demands on the treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid, and, it may be added, that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne. The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the treasury at its commencement, were $901,125,674 86, the aggregate disbursements, $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of $532,904,421. Of the receipts there were derived from customs $69,059,642 49; from internal revenue, $37,640,787 95; from direct taxes, $1,485,103 61; from lands, $167,617.17; from miscellaneous sources, $304,651,535, and from loans, $776,682,361 57, making the aggregate $901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements there were for the civil service, $23,253,922 ; for pensions and Indians, $4,216,520,59 ; for interest on public debt, $24,729,846,51; for the War Department, $599,298,600 83; for the Navy Department, $63,211,105, 27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, $181,086,633 07, making the aggregate, $895,796,639 65, and leaving the balance of $5,329,044 21.

But the payment of the funded and temporary debt having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts, and their amount, $18,108,663,507, should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements.

This being done, there remains as actual receipts $720,039,039 79, and the actual disbursements $714,709,995 58, leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three-quarters of the current fiscal year of 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of general interest. It consists of—

First. The military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

Second. The organization of colored persons into the war service.

Third. The exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock.

Fourth. The operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General.

Fifth. The organization of the Invalid Corps; and

Sixth. The operation of the several departments of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General.

It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself by asking your attention to the report itself.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service, during the year and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency as the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From the returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudication amounts to over $13,000,000.

The naval force of the United States consists at this time of 588 vessels, completed and in the course of completion, and of these 75 are iron-clad armored steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself. The armored vessels in our navy, completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other Power; but while these may be relied upon for harbor defence and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes, and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean. The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare, since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships-of-war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones, for the construction and necessary repair of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, and public injury have been experienced from the want of such Government establishments.

The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard depot for naval purposes upon one of the Western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artizans in the production of war vessels, which have created a new form of naval power.

Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in our resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude which has, at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase in the number of seamen in the public service from 7,500 men in the spring of 1861 to 34,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operations of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency, by detaching seamen from their proper vocation, and inducing them to enter the army. I, therefore, respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and the naval services by a definite provision on this subject, which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially interested.

I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen, and also the education of officers and engineers for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after life, they will be required to perform. In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the Naval School, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the actual postal revenue has nearly equalled the entire expenditure, the latter amounting to $11,314,205.84, and the former to $11,163,789,59, leaving a deficiency of but $156,417,25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $5,656,705,49, the postal receipts of that year being $2,645,722,19 less than those of 1862. The decrease, since 1860, in the annual amount of transportation has been only about twenty-five per cent., but the annual expenditure on account of the same has been reduced thirty-five per cent. It is manifest, therefore, that the Post Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years even with the restoration of the whole service.

The International Conference or postal delegates, from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principles established by the Conference as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future conventions, inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges, at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to his department.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last and first quarter of the present fiscal years was three million eight hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine acres, of which 161,911 were sold for cash; 1,426,514 acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroad and other purposes. It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite, as evidence of this, the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers.—The grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation, and the grants to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads, when completed, will largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions.

This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last, the before mentioned quantity of one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres of land has been taken up under its provisions. This fact, and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands. Notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits, I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure to the greatest practicable extent its benefits to those who have left their homes in the defence of the country in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising, by appropriate legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States. The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will in due time be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is hoped that the effects of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our outlying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to those wards of the Government, demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influence, the hopes and consolations, of the Christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodelling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary will evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolence of the institutions established or patronized by the Government in this District to your generous and fostering care.

The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged, to some extent, with a proposition for enlarging the water communications between the Mississippi river and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been called at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which ere long will force its own way I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad. Under auspices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion, the enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, yet the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections, then just passed, indicated uneasiness among ourselves; while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity, that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels, built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea, and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European Governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

The preliminary emancipation proclamation, which was issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the war service.

The policy of emancipation, and of employing black soldiers, gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict.

According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was portended, it was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review.

The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi river the country dominated by the rebellion is divided into distant parts, with no practical communication between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control and influence, and the citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri—neither of which, three years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery in new Territories—only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service—about one half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks—thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and contemporary with such discussions the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised, and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial.

Thus we have the new reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion, and this includes the power to grant on such terms as is fully established by judicial and other authorities. It is also proffered that if "in any of the States named, a State Government shall be the mode prescribed set up, such government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence."

The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government set up in this peculiar way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to a republican form of government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element, external to and even within the State; and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revived State government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But it it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union under it; why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion.—To give them their fullest effect, there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were enlisted.

To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add, at this point that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retreat, or modify the emancipation proclamation. Nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation or by any act of Congress.

For these and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has a clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest.

It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislative and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must, at best, attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if, to this extent, this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation, as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what was called re-construction, is made in the hope that it may do good, without the danger of harm. It will save labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon the subject? This question is beset by the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon. In some States the elements of resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive, apparently, for want of a rallying point—a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B, rather than B that of A? and if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the General Government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which, they are assured in advance, will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committals on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source. In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned, with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes on other terms will never be included. In saying that a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will never be accepted in any other way.

The movements, by State action, for emancipation in several of the States not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation; and while I do not repeat, in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation. In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance; to that power alone can we look yet for a time to give confidence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done anywhere for what is called re-construction; hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well.

And it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving the greatest efficiency to those indispensable arms, we do also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

Proclamation of Amnesty.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment: and

Whereas, A Rebellion now exists, whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have, for a long time, been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress, declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by Proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing Rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, With reference to said Rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several Proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said Rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to re-inaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States:

Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication, participated in the existing Rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves.

And in property cases, where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to wit:

"I, ——— do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing Rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all Proclamations of the President made during the existing Rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers, or agents of the so-called Confederate Government; all who have left Judicial stations under the U. States to aid the Rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel in the army, or of Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the Rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the Rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State, existing immediately before the so-called act of Secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the Constitutional provision, which declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested, as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the Constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the Rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstandings it may be proper to say, that this Proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained. And, for the same reason, it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And, still further, that this Proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the National authority has been suspended and loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which, the National authority and loyal State Governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D. (L. S.) one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

"FANCY SKETCH."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

"Among the many incidents associated with the Battle of Gettysburg, those connected with the heroine and the hero, are the most stirringly interesting as well as most touchingly beautiful. The country has already heard of John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg—of how the old man sallied forth a host within himself, to "fight on his own hook"—and how he fell wounded after having delivered many shots from his trusty rifle into the faces and the hearts of his country's foes. John Burns' name is already recorded among the immortal, to live there while American valor and patriotism have an admirer and an emulator. But there was a heroine as well as a hero of Gettysburg. The hero, Burns, still lives—the heroine, sweet Jenny Wade, perished in the din of the awful fray, and she now sleeps where the flowers once bloomed and the perfume ladened air wafted lovingly over Cemetery Hill. Before the battle, and while the national hosts were awaiting the assault of the traitor foe, Jenny Wade was busily engaged in baking bread for the national troops. She occupied a house in range of the guns of both armies and the rebels had sternly ordered her to leave the premises, but this she as sternly refused to do. While she was busily engaged in her *patriotic work, a minnie ball pierced her* pure heart, and she fell a holy sacrifice in her country's cause. Almost at the same time a rebel officer of high rank fell near where Jenny Wade had perished. The rebels at once proceeded to prepare a coffin for their fallen leader, but about the time that was finished the surging of the conflict changed the position of the armies, and Jenny Wade's body was placed in the coffin designed for her country's enemy, and thus the heroine of Gettysburg was buried. The incidents of the heroine and the hero of Gettysburg are beautifully touching, noble and sublime. Old John Burns was the only man of Gettysburg who participated in the struggle to save the North from invasion—while innocent Jenny Wade was the only sacrifice which the people of that locality had to offer on the shrine of their country! And now the question is appropriate, What should the people of Gettysburg do? We will answer. The nation has provided munificently for the interment of the fallen heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, and these will occupy a place where future generations, in the race of greatness and glory, can pause and honor them. Let the people of Gettysburg then, provide for the preservation of the memory of Jenny Wade. Let a monument be erected on the ground which covers her, before which the pilgrims to the holy tombs of the heroes of Gettysburg can bow and bless the memory of Jenny Wade. If the people of Gettysburg are not able alone to raise funds to pay for a suitable monument for Jenny Wade let them send a committee to Harrisburg, and our little boys and girls will assist in soliciting subscriptions for this holy purpose. Before the summer sunshine again kisses the grave of Jenny Wade—before the summer birds once more carole where she sleeps in glory—before the flowers again deck the plain made famous by gallant deeds, let a monument rise to greet the skies in token of virtue, daring and nobleness! Who, of all the good people of Gettysburg, will be the first to earn a lasting honor, by taking practical steps for the achievement of this purpose?"

The above is a very pretty story, but it does not happen to be all true—far from it. In any other age but this, it would be astonishing that so large an amount of humbug could be manufactured out of so small a capital. A due regard to all the facts, as well as justice to the two or three hundred gallant men the town has furnished for the war, many of whom participated in this "struggle to save the North from invasion," may yet demand a more full and thorough allusion to this matter.

☞ We learn from Forney's *Press* that D. McConaughy, of this place, delivered a lecture in the Musical Fund Hall, in that city, on Friday evening week, on the "Incidents of the Great Battle of July 1st, 2d and 3d." In closing, says the Press, "he introduced the venerable John Burns, of Gettysburg, who shouldered his musket and marched forward with the 6th Wisconsin in the attack of the first day, and fought nobly against the enemy. The old hero was received with rounds of applause, which he acknowledged with several bows, at the same time waving a small American flag."

Our devil thinks *Barnum* should look to his laurels. He hopes, too, that Burns (who for once has a harvest in prospect) was sufficiently "sharp" to get his full share of the proceeds realised from the "crowded house"—certainly one-half.

Row & Woods,

(Successors to R. F. McIlheny,)

CORNER OF YORK ST. AND DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG, PA.,

have on hand and will sell at the lowest prices,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cavalry, Water-proof, Kip, French Calf, Morocco, and all other kinds for men and boys.

LADIES' SHOES.

Gaiters, Balmorals, Morocco, Kid, Fine Calf, and others.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A large variety of all sorts and sizes, sold at old prices.

HATS AND CAPS,

Of every size, quality and style, for men, boys and children.

MISSES' HATS.

A large lot of the latest styles.

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Flannel Shirts, of all styles, Collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which will be sold cheap.

UNDER-WEAR.

A superior lot of Undershirts of various kinds, Drawers, &c.

SOCKS.

Heavy Woolen, Merino, Lamb, Cotton, of all kinds—cheap as ever.

GLOVES.

Buck, Beaver, Cloth, Cassimere, Kid, Cotton, Thread, of all kinds—selling at old low prices.

SEGARS,

Of the finest flavor and best manufacture, imported and domestic, selected with care.

WALL PAPER.

For Parlors, Halls, Rooms, Chambers, Ceilings, and Boxes, Centre Pieces, Fire-board Prints, Door Paper, of various kinds.

WINDOW BLINDS.

Window Paper, Oil Cloth, &c. Also, fine plain papers of different colors.

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Oil Cloth and Carpet, small and large.

Together with many other articles, all of which we will sell at lowest prices. We start out with the old, but good motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and intend to adhere to it. TERMS CASH.

ROW & WOODS.

Dec. 7, 1863. tf

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his Hat and Shoe Store to Messrs. Row & Woods, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new firm, at the old stand.

R. F. McILHENY.

☞ The subscriber has sold his Hat and Shoe Store to Messrs. Row & Woods, who will continue the business at the old stand. We are much obliged for the liberal support extended to us, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle our business without delay. The books will be found at the stand where the business was done.

R. F. McILHENY.

Dec. 7, 1863.

Orphan's Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On MONDAY, the 28th of DECEMBER inst., the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of George Null, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, all the Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

No. 1 THE MANSION FARM, situate partly in Hamilton and partly in Berwick townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Matilda Lawrence, Andrew Bankert, Henry Wolf, and others, containing 85 Acres and 100 Perches, more or less, with due proportions of excellent Woodland and Meadow.

The improvements are a

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

W. F. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1863.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress assembled on Monday last.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was elected Speaker of the House. Colfax 101, Cox 52, Dawson 12, King 6, Mallory 10, Stebbins 8, Blair 2, Stiles 1. Mr. Colfax is a man of considerable ability, but a rank Abolitionist.

In the Senate, Mr. Lane, (Abolition,) gave notice of a bill to repeal the $300 exemption clause in the conscription law.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a resolution was submitted in reference to the back pay, bounty and pensions of deceased soldiers. A notice was given of the introduction of a bill to increase the bounty for volunteers, and to make the necessary appropriation.

In the House, the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting in the election of Hon. Edward McPherson, of this place, as Clark; N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, Sergeant-at-arms; Ira Goodenow, Doorkeeper; *Wm. S. King, Postmaster. A resolution* was presented and adopted unanimously tendering the thanks of Congress to General Grant and the army under him, and providing for a medal to be struck to be presented to that officer in the name of the people of the United States.

The President's Message was read before Congress on Wednesday afternoon, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message will be found in this issue. As was predicted, he takes decided Abolition ground. Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The President's plan for reconstruction or restoration seems to be less a plan of pacification, than a device to perpetuate the effect of the Abolition measures in the Southern States.

"A wise man would trust the proclamations and the acts of Congress to the future action of the courts and the people, not thrust them forward now as the special conditions of pacification. As we read the Message, Mr. Lincoln means to say that there is to be no peace except on the condition of abolition. Wisdom would have looked for peace without any such condition, leaving the Laws to their own effect."

The *World* says that "such a party manifesto, looking to the approaching Presidential election, it is a creditable specimen of political dexterity;" but "as a means of recovering the South and reconstructing the Union, the scheme is simply absurd."

The Washington *Constitutional Union* declares that the powers assumed by the President in thus interfering with the question of slavery, "are utterly incompatible with the compromises of the Constitution."

The Philadelphia *Age* says "the Message means more war and more Lincoln."

THE WAR NEWS.

Advices from the army of the Potomac state that the Federal forces now occupy the same position they did before the late advance. The report that the Confederates had sent a force to the north side of the Rapidan is not correct. The pickets of the respective armies occupy their former positions. At the upper fords the Confederates have pickets on the north side, as heretofore, but from Somerville to Ely's Ford the river separates them.

The Federal army is to be reorganized.—There are more rumors of a change in the command, but the report that Gen. Pleasanton had been fixed upon is pronounced unfounded.

The retreat of General Longstreet from East Tennessee is fully confirmed by the way of Fortress Monroe. General Burnside having received heavy reinforcements, Gen. Longstreet determined to raise the siege of Knoxville, and accordingly retired from before the place on Friday night last, moving towards the mountains, where it was believed a stand would be made. The Confederate loss in the fighting at Knoxville is reported at six hundred, principally of General Hood's division.

On Tuesday a brisk fire was going on between Battery Gregg and Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor. General Gillmore has ceased firing on Sumter, and the ranges of batteries are being altered eastward. The Confederate batteries are represented as keeping up a slow but destructive fire on the Federal working parties.

Private advices from Gen. Grant's army represent it as entrenching at Mission Ridge, with the enemy on the opposite bank of the Chickamauga. A great want of forage is Grant's obstacle to any forward movement, and three thousand horses are needed for his artillery alone, before it can be rendered effective. The horses have starved to death by hundreds.

Guerillas are said to be active between Chattanooga and Knoxville.

It is reported that General Morgan passed through Cumberland county, Ky., on the 7th instant, proceeding South.

The Commutation Clause.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that Senator Wilson is averse to any alteration of the Conscription Act, but Provost Marshal General Fry will recommend the repeal of the three hundred dollars' commutation clause, and this will make each drafted man go or furnish a substitute. There will be strenuous opposition to this, as the Secretary of War, and others, believe that high bounties will bring men, and volunteers are worth more than conscripts.

General Scott and Our Civil War.—It is stated that General Scott, in a recent conversation on the developments of the war, remarked that the fighting had only commenced, and that the real hard fighting was yet to take place. He also added that the administration had fooled away nearly every golden opportunity, and thus, instead of ending the rebellion, as they could have done long since, have extended it to the distant future.

Suicide.—Mr. George Hoffman, of Monaghan township, committed suicide by hanging himself, on the 26th ult. He left his home in the morning of that day with his axe, to go to the woods, as they supposed, to chop wood, and he was afterwards found dead, suspended to a tree. No cause is assigned for his committing the rash act. He was about 74 years of age, and leaves a number of grown children to mourn his deplorable end.—*York Press.*

☞A destructive fire occurred on Wednesday afternoon in the dock at the foot of Christopher street, North river, New York. It originated in a schooner laden with hay, and about twenty sloops, barges, and schooners, lying at different docks, were soon entirely destroyed. The loss will reach about $300,000.

☞President Lincoln, considering the recent successes in Tennessee of the highest national importance, calls upon the people to observe such religious services as the occasion suggests.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE 87TH REG., P. V.

THE BATTLE OF LOCUST GROVE.

ADAMS COUNTY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HEADQUARTERS 87TH, P. V. I.,
Dec. 5th, 1863.

Dear Compiler:—I hasten to give you an outline of our operations for the last ten days, imperfect as it must be, from the limited time I have to spare for this purpose.

For a while before this Grand Army commenced its movement, it was evident that something more than usual was on the tapis, from the multiplicity of orders that were constantly received by Brigade and Regimental commanders, in regard to the number of rations on hand, &c.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 26th, orders were received to prepare to march at a moment's notice, and before you were quietly eating your breakfast, we were ——

Orders have just been received to be ready to march at a moment's notice, as Lee has crossed Hill's corps at Germana Fording.

Dec. 6, 1863.

After a night of feverish anxiety and patient waiting, I again resume my narative of events of this campaign. We crossed the Rapidan at Jacobs' Mill, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the evening of the 26th, and marched toward Orange Court-house, about 4 miles, when we found we were on the wrong road, and immediately faced about and bivouacked near our crossing point.—The night was intensely cold, and when we resumed our march in the morning the men were hardly in fit condition for a protracted struggle; but every man was at his post, ready for any emergency. We had passed on but a few miles, when it was evident our second Division was at work, at least there was a good deal of firing on their skirmish line, the wounded were being brought back and staff officers were busily engaged carrying orders. It was plain the 3d Division would soon have a hand in the fight.

We slowly drove the rebels before us until we arrived at Orange Grove, where it was evident the battle must take place, as the enemy were found increasing in numbers, and were stubbornly resisting our further advance. The line was formed through a dense wilderness. The second Brigade, second Division, on the right front line, joined on its left by the first Brigade of our Division, then the second Brigade, Col. Keiffer, (in which was the 138th P. V.,) then the 3d Brigade, Col. Smith. The 87th was on the right of our Brigade, and, on the left of the 138th, P. V., on the prolongation of the first line.

The second line was formed in rear, behind a fence, and consisted of the first Division, Gen. Birney. Our Brigade was scarcely in line before the right of Prince's Division was driven back by superior numbers.

It had scarcely fallen back, before the enemy massed against the centre, and it in turn also fell behind the second line, and then this whole mass threw its full weight against our Brigade, (which was entirely unsupported,) and drove us back about one hundred yards, on the left of the first Division. It was evident to all that our left was the weak point, and that the enemy were also aware of it, and were making a strong effort to turn our left flank. At this juncture the 6th Corps, Gen. Sedgwick, arrived on the double quick to our support, and it just came in time to save us from a total defeat. Gen. Sedgwick ordered our Brigade farther to the left on a hill covered with wood, and said we must hold that position at every hazard, and he would see that we had help at hand if needed. We changed position under a very heavy fire, which threw the troops into momentary confusion, but they soon rallied and formed the new line, and awaited the onslaught of the enemy; but they soon discovered that the position could not be taken without great loss of life, and we were left unmolested, as it was now growing dark very fast.

The firing soon ceased all along the line, except an occasional shell or shot that came crashing through the woods to remind us our foes were still in front.

Soon all was still, and in striking contrast to the horrid din of the hour before. The men laid upon their arms to sleep, expecting to renew the contest at early dawn, but the coming of the day found no enemy in our front. After a hasty breakfast, we marched to the assistance of the gallant Warren, near Robison's tavern, on the Fredericksburg turnpike. Warren, with our gallant comrades of the second Corps, was fighting them all day and driving them before him, but now they were massing against him and threatened to overwhelm him with superior numbers.

After an hour's march, we formed on the left of the Second, who were making the earth tremble with their heavy artillery.—It was but a short time before a charge was made, putting the rebels to flight and ending the contest for the 28th. A few miles beyond this point we bivouacked for the night, rested the 29th until 1 P. M., when Col. Smith called the field officers together and stated to them that he had just received orders to storm the enemy's works in our front. He detailed the 87th to lead the column as a skirmish line, assisted in the rear by the balance of our Brigade, and further supported by the 1st and 2d, under Morris and Keiffer. This was rather a surprise, as the works were known to be very strong, and were being further strengthened every hour, as the enemy could be seen busily at work all the time. But night came on and the project was abandoned.

At 2 o'clock, A. M., on the morning of the 30th, orders were received to march immediately, to storm the works on the Orange turnpike. The march was made quietly, and on arriving the 87th P. V. and 126th O. V. were detailed as the forlorn hope. Each regiment deployed a company of skirmishers on its front, to take by a quick movement the rifle pits, which were about two hundred yards beyond us. Co. K, Lieut. Hawk, deployed his company, supported nobly by Co. I, Lieut. Lanius, and started forward quickly, and gained his position, but not without the loss of three killed and three wounded. Several times the men took up arms to commence the attack, but it was finally abandoned, on account of the great loss of life that must ensue, and of the great probability of being repulsed.

In the evening we fell back to our old camp, and rested for the night. At 9, A. M., on the 1st, our Brigade was sent to the relief of Gen. Gregg's cavalry, which was being sorely pressed by the enemy. Our point was the Junction of the Fredericksburg turnpike and Orange Plank Road.—We had here the first night's rest since the 26th, and our men were completely worn down with constant fighting and marching. On the 2d, we formed the rear guard, in connection with the cavalry, and were the last to cross the Rapidan. We guarded the fording until the pontoons were taken up, when the enemy appeared, but a few well directed shots soon dispersed them. The 3d of December found us in our old camp at Brady Station.

When I look back and contemplate what we have endured, I almost shudder. The weather was intensely cold—rained incessantly for a few days, and I know the bulk of the 3d Corps had not a full night's rest for five days and nights. Rations were short, roads in an awful condition, and our poor animals had not a grain of feed for forty-eight hours. Many of our wounded perished on the field with cold. The groans of the dying could be heard all night from where I lay, precluding the possibility of sleeping a moment.

Many of my friends that went with me, full of hope, into that contest, are no more. The Adjutant of the 126th Ohio, as noble a man as ever lived, is among the missing; Col. McClellan, 138th, wounded in the foot.

I will enclose a list of our killed and wounded, also of the 138th P. V., kindly furnished me by Capt. Walter:

87th Regiment P. V.

Killed.—George Hitsel, Co. F, Jacob Foose, Co. K, Mathias Foose, Co. K, D. Hoffman, Co. K.

Wounded.—Wm. Eicholtz, Co. B, William McCoy, Co. B, Levi S. Frey, Co. C, William Quiggle, Co. E, William Zerger, Co. E, Val. Roush, Co. E, Cash Borth, Co. G, James Mintin, Co. D, William Strater, Co. E, George Armor, Co. D, Casper Kleipman, Co. E.

Missing.—Corporal Hough, Co. C.

Co. B, commanded by First Lieut. Earnshaw, 138th P. V.

Killed.—Charles F. Ogden, John F. Lookenbill, William A. Hennigh.

Wounded.—Levi Beck, Robert Johnson, John T. Weikert, Thomas Fallon.

Co. G, commanded by Capt. Walter, 138th P. V.

Killed.—Jonas Eppelman, Chas. Slagle.

Wounded.—Hiram D. Little, Eleakim Walbey, Cornelius Crist, Martin Fehl, Benjamin F. Heller.

Col. J. W. Schall has been sick for thirty days, and is still in Washington. All are anxiously awaiting his return. Lieut. Martin, at the earnest solicitation of his superiors, has accepted the Adjutancy of the regiment. Other changes are in progress, of which you shall be apprised. The regiment, during the recent campaign, was under the command of Lieut. Col. Stahle, most ably assisted by Major Ruhl, Adjt. Martin, Drs. McKinney and Steadman, and Chaplain Everhart, of the field staff, and by Captains Myers, Adair, Fahs, and Maish, and Lieuts. Dahies, Strickler, Lanius, Stroman, Stallman and Hawk, and Serg. Major Culp.

But I must close. The weather is cold, and the troops are of course a little uncomfortable. We move soon again.

Zoo-Zoo.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEERING—THE DRAFT.—Capt. Eyster, the Provost Marshal for this Congressional district, gives notice that

"Such Townships or Boroughs as furnish their full quotas of volunteers under the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand men, will be exempt from the pending draft, should one be rendered necessary in January next.

"The several Townships and Boroughs will receive credit for all volunteers that may be mustered into the service since the August draft, the number so credited to be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under the recent call.

"Colored men voluntarily enlisting will be accepted as a part of the quota. To such, however, no bounties will be paid."

A cotemporary says: By order of the Provost Marshal General the Boards of Enrollment of the several districts have prepared alphabetical *lists of all persons who were* enrolled previous to the last Draft. These lists have been printed and are now posted up throughout the districts for public inspection. These lists embrace the names of all those enrolled in both classes—including those that were drafted in August last. The object of this is obvious. The enrolling officers may, by some oversight, have omitted to enroll certain persons. Where this has been the case, a careful examination of the list will show it, and their names can be added by returning the same to the enrolling officer, or reporting them to the Board. If, on the other hand, the name of any person appears on these lists, who has been improperly enrolled, he can see it, and have the privilege of appearing before the Board before the 20th inst., and have it stricken off. The names of those not previously drafted, and belonging to the first class, will of course go into the wheel for the next drawing. Many are under the impression that because the entire enrollment is thus published, they must all appear before the Board by the 20th inst., and present their claims for exemption, and that after that time they will be deprived of the privilege of an examination.—Such is not the case. The order says:—Any person enrolled *may* (not must) appear before the Board prior to the 20th of December, and claim to have his name stricken off, if he can *show that he is not liable to military duty*, on account of

1st. Alienage.
2d. Non-Residence.
3d. Unsuitableness of Age.
4th. *Manifest, Permanent Physical Disability.*

Any person coming under any of the above specifications it will be proper for him to appear before the Board before the 20th. Any person who does not come under the above classification should not appear until after he knows he is drafted, when he can put in his claim for exemption and be entitled to an examination. Manifest, Permanent Physical Disability relates to confirmed cripples, or those who have some *permanent* disease that is *incurable* and that will forever disqualify them for military duty. The idea is to weed out the list of all persons who are liable to military duty for the above causes, and leave a sounder class to draft from.

The quotas of the sub-districts have not yet been made public, but as soon as they are a vigorous system of volunteering will no doubt be entered upon—*not only to avoid the draft*, but also to secure the large bounties offered by the Government, and the choice of companies and regiments.

☞At the meeting of the Directors of the Poor on Monday last, the following persons were re-appointed, for the coming year:

Steward, Jacob Culp.
Physician, Dr. J. W. C. O'Neil.
Counsel, Wm. McClean, Esq.
Treasurer, Jacob Sheads.
Clerk, H. G. Wolf.

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!—Our enterprising friend, E. H. Minnigh, is preparing for the Holidays. His store already presents a gay appearance. Without taking time to enumerate the articles, he desires us to say, that never before has he been able to present to the public such a complete assortment of Toys, Toy Books, Confections, and Fancy Articles, which now already grace his shelves, suitable for Holiday presents. He also has the best brands of Cigars and Tobacco. It is well worth a visit to his store. The sooner you call the better.

Dec. 14. tjl

☞The *Sentinel* learns that measures are in train for the establishment of a National Bank in this place, under the Act of Congress. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution is to be the basis of operations, we understand, and will be merged in the Bank. The capital, we hear, is to be $50,000.

☞The Republican State Central Committee of California suggests Gettysburg as the place of holding the next National Convention.

New Churches.—We learn that our citizens of three different denominations intend building or purchasing suitable buildings for houses of worship the coming year.—We are informed that the English Lutherans intend erecting a new church on Carlisle street, for which the sum of $3,000 has already been subscribed. The Methodists are also active in perfecting arrangements to build a splendid new church on Frederick street. The Catholics are also speaking of purchasing Marion Hall in the in the rear of York street, or intend building a new one shortly. Success to them all. —*Hanover Spectator.*

☞The steamship Chesapeake, from New York to Portland, was taken possession of on Sunday morning last by some sixteen of the passenngers on board. The first engineer was shot in the chin and the second engineer killed. The captain and crew, except the first engineer, were landed at Partridge Island, and made their way to St. Johns, N. B. The vessel and cargo are valued at $180,000, and it is supposed the parties who seized her design taking her into a Confederate port. It is said that the Chesapeake is the same vessel that some time since captured Captain Reid and his party whilst attempting to get the revenue cutter Cushing out of the harbor of Portland. The gunboat Agawam and the Miami have started in pursuit.

☞General Charlner's fight with the Federal force under Colonel Hatch resulted in a repulse of his men. They captured two negro pickets of the Second Tennessee, whom they hung. The negroes retaliated by throwing the rebel wounded into the river, dragging them with ropes around their necks, and refusing to touch them with their hands. The fight lasted four hours near Moscow, Tennessee.

☞We learn that Mr. Thomas Himes, of New Oxford, fell from a scaffold at his Forge, in York county, one day last week, and broke his right arm.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 50 to 6 75
Rye Flour	6 00
White Wheat	1 40 to 1 50
Red Wheat	1 35 to 1 40
Corn	85 to 1 00
Rye	1 20
Oats	75
Buckwheat	75
Clover Seed	6 50
Timothy Seed	1 90 to 2 50
Flax Seed	2 00
Plaser of Paris	12 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 62 to 7 75
Wheat	1 65 to 2 05
Rye	1 50 to 1 55
Corn	1 12 to 1 18
Oats	78 to 92
Clover Seed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	2 87 to 3 00
Beef Cattle, per hund	5 00 to 10 50
Hogs, per hund	7 75 to 8 25
Hay	29 00 to 31 00
Whiskey	88 to 89
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	80 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 50
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 45 to 1 50
Rye	1 25
Corn	80
Oats	55
Clover Seed	6 70
Timothy Seed	2 25
Plaster	7 00

Special Notices.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Braiding, Embroidering, Corded, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked *stitch, which is the best stitch* known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
458 Broadway, New York.

☞PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

☞G. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents at Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are telling in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
27 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [July 27. feb. 16, '63. 1y

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Dec. 15, 1862. 1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. HENRY HULL, of Hamiltonban township, to Miss ELIZA LAUVER, of Fairfield.

On the 29th ult., Mr. FERDINAND E. COAT to Miss CATHARINE LINGENFELTER, both of Littlestown, Adams county.

On the 3d inst., Mr. AMOS CARBAUGH to Miss CATHARINE BAIR, both of Adams co.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 2 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 29th ult., in Adams county, Mr. JACOB LOHR, aged 62 years 8 months and 10 days.

In Adams county, on the 2d inst., Mr. ABRAHAM HULL, aged 68 years 7 months and 28 days.

On the 25th of Oct., Mr. JOSEPH HARTZELL, of Franklin township, aged 50 years 4 months and 25 days.

On the 6th inst., ANDERSON, infant son of George and Rebecca J. Plank, of Arendtsville, aged 3 months and 17 days.

On the 20th ult., in Davidsburg, Dover township, York county, DAVID FRANKLIN, son of John S. and Sarah Sheffer, aged 2 years 4 months and 20 days.

On the 25th of October, Mr. JOSIAH BOWERS, of Mountjoy township, aged 35 years.

On the 29th ult., JOHN WILLIAM, son of Emanuel Fissel, of Tyrone township, aged 1 year 3 months and 16 days.

On the 1st inst., in Petersburg, WILLIAM FRANKLIN BOWERS, in the 27th year of his age.

On the 2d inst., in Cumberland county, Mr. PETER BEAM, aged 66 years 11 months and 9 days.

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany, Oxford, Huntington, Latimore, and Hamiltonban, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next;

For Franklin, Straban, Menallen, Butler, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, and Conowago, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY next;

For Reading, Hamilton, Liberty, Tyrone, Union, Freedom, and Berwick Borough and Township, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY next.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Dec. 14, 1863. td

Last Notice.

THE bonds, notes, and book accounts of the late firm of Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, trading under the firm of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., have been placed in my hands for collection; one of the firm, Mr. Ziegler, having died some two years ago, and the other, Danner, having left the State, it becomes absolutely necessary that all their matters be closed without delay. Therefore, suits will be brought on all claims that remain unsettled on the 20th inst. From the time elapsed since the quitting of business, no one can take *offence* at this notice being strictly carried out.

☞Persons having claims against the firm will present them for payment.

Dec. 14, 1863. 3t A. J. COVER.

A Rare Chance.

60 ACRES OF LAND FOR $1,500.—The undersigned offers 60 acres of good Land for $1,500—one-half cash, on the first of April next, and the balance in four equal annual payments, without interest. About 15 acres are excellent Woodland. There is a never-failing spring on the tract, with stone sufficient to put up the buildings. It is part of the farm now occupied by the subscriber, in Highland township, Adams county, four miles from Gettysburg, near the Fairfield road. Early applications desired.

REUBEN GOLDEN.

Dec. 14, 1863. 3t*

Railroad Election.

THE Annual Election for a President and Twelve Managers for the Gettysburg Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in the second story of the Passenger Depot, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JANUARY next, (January 11, 1864,) at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At the same time and place there will be held the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders.

DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

Dec. 14, 1863. td

Notice.

JACOB LOHR'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Lohr, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB M. BOLLINGER, Adm'r.

Dec. 14, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JOSEPH J. SMITH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph J. Smith, late of Oxford twp., Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN L. SMITH, Adm'r.

Dec. 14, 1863. 6t

Albums!

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!!

Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS.

Dec. 14, 1863.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON BROTHERS.

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1863.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!! EXCELSIOR!!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once. Office at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS made at the Excelsior Gallery are always warranted to give satisfaction. TYSON BROTHERS.

Jury List—January Term.

GRAND JURY.

Reading—Thomas N. Dicks, Foreman.
Hamilton—Henry Stock, Jno. Snyder.
Gettysburg—Henry Culp, (farmer.)
Union—Abraham Rife.
Oxford—George Smith.
Hamiltonban—Daniel Snyder.
Berwick twp.—Adam Kinnemund.
Conowago—John Keagy.
Latimore—Andrew Shultz.
Menallen—George Bender.
Mountpleasant—J. E. Smith.
Berwick bor.—Michael Hoffman.
Huntington—Emanuel Smith.
Liberty—John Nunemaker.
Tyrone—Wm. Meckley, John Conrad.
Franklin—Henry Hartman.
Straban—Peter Mackley.
Mountjoy—Abraham Hesson.
Freedom—Jesse P. Topper.
Germany—Frederick Bittinger.
Butler—Noah Miller.
Cumberland—John Hamilton.

GENERAL JURY.

Hamiltonban—Geo. Hull, Andrew Sanders.
Straban—David Holtz, Philip Hann, Jacob L. Grass.
Union—Daniel Maring, Jacob Bucher, Sr.
Berwick bor.—Wm. C. Beck.
Menallen—Solomon Hartman, Jacob Bear, Geo. Minnigh.
Tyrone—Jacob Harman, Marks Bream.
Latimore—Israel Flohr, Isaac Myers.
Gettysburg—Edward Menchy, C. X. Martin.
Mountpleasant—Lewis Will, John E. Jenkins, Pius S. Smith.
Butler—James McDannel, George B. Hewitt.
Freedom—Jeremiah Sheets, Abraham Krise, Reuben Golden.
Oxford—John Hanes, Charles Seneft.
Reading—George Hoover, Singleton Eicholtz.
Huntington—Emanuel Brough, Jacob A. Gardner, Wm. B. Gardner.
Berwick tp.—Samuel Brown.
Franklin—Philip Cutshall, David Deardorff, Hezekiah Latshaw.
Hamilton—Henry Hoover, George King.
Germany—Ferdinand Rather, H. S. Kline, Samuel M. Study.
Liberty—Emanuel Overboltzer, Sam'l Beard.
Cumberland—Charles B. Polly, David Wister.
Conowago—Rufus Krug, Jesse Waltman.
Mountjoy—David Clapsaddle.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Hay! Hay!

PHILIP HANN, at Granite Station, pays OXFORD PRICES for Hay.

Nov. 9, 1863.

NEW STORE.

Boot & Shoe

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned has opened a new Boot & Shoe Store, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, a few doors above the Court-house; and has just opened a fine assortment of goods, viz:

BOOTS FOR MEN,
SHOES FOR MEN;
Boots for boys, Shoes for boys;
GUM SHOES FOR MEN,
GUM SHOES FOR BOYS;
with a large lot, embracing every variety, of
SHOES FOR LADIES—also for CHILDREN.
HATS AND CAPS,
of all sorts and sizes, with Ladies' and Gentlemen's GLOVES.

Indeed, his assortment will be found full and attractive, and all of his goods of the best quality and latest styles.

He also has on hand a fine variety of SEGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS, &c.

Determined not to be undersold, he offers goods at the lowest profits the times will allow. Call and see before buying elsewhere.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Picking's

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

Is the place to buy your
OVERCOATS AND DRESS COATS,
your
FINE COATS AND COARSE COATS,
your
CLOTH COATS AND CASSIMERE COATS
your
FROCK COATS AND BUSINESS COATS,
your
GUM COATS AND MILITARY COATS,
your
SUNDAY COATS AND EVERYDAY COATS,
your
WARM COATS AND WINTER COATS,
your
GOOD COATS AND CHEAP COATS,
because he sells cheaper than anybody else.

☞Go to
PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE,
on
BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG,
for your
CLOTH PANTS AND CASSIMERE PANTS,
for your
PLAIN PANTS AND FIGURED PANTS,
for your
FINE PANTS AND COARSE PANTS,
for your
FITTING PANTS AND FANCY PANTS,
for your
GOOD PANTS AND CHEAP PANTS,
because his prices are always a little lower than anybody else's.

☞PICKING'S ☜
is the best place to get
CLOTH VESTS AND CASSIMERE VESTS,
to get
SILK VESTS AND SATIN VESTS,
to get
PLAIN VESTS AND FANCY VESTS,
to get
WARM VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,
to get
STRAIGHT VESTS AND ROLLING VESTS,
to get
LIGHT VESTS AND HEAVY VESTS,
to get
COARSE VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,
to get
MILITARY VESTS and all kinds of Vests, cheaper than any other store in the county.

GO TO PICKING'S
for
Valises,
Trunks,
Carpet-Bags,
Traveling Bags,
Walking Canes,
Umbrellas,
Gent. Shawls,
Clothes Brushes,
Hat Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Blacking Brushes,
Boot Blacking,
Buckskin Gloves,
Cassimere Gloves,
Kid Gloves,
Thread Gloves,
Comforters,
Fine Shirts,
Coarse Shirts,
Cassimere Shirts,
Flannel Shirts,
Merino Shirts,
Lambswool Shirts,
Knit Shirts,
Under Shirts,
Flannel Drawers,
Woollen Drawers,
Cotton Drawers,
Neck-ties,
Cravats,
Collars,
Paper Collars,
Gum Shoes,
Buffalo Shoes,
Cotton Socks,
Woollen Socks,
Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Combs,
Redding Combs,
Buffalo Shoes,
Gum Combs,
Horn Combs,
Ivory Combs,
Watch Keys,
Watch Chains,
Watch Guards,
Pocket Glasses,
Looking Glasses,
Clocks,
Spectacles,
Razors,
Razor Strops,
Shaving Soap,
Shaving Brushes,
Violins,
Violin Strings,
Violin Bows,

For he has a thousand things for sale that cannot be found in any store in the county.

☞If you want an ACCORDEON Go to Picking.
If you want a POCKET KNIFE Go to Picking.
If you want a SILVER THIMBLE Go to Picking.
If you want a FINE SEGAR Go to Pick in
If you want SMOKING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want CHEWING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want SUSPENDERS Go to Picking.
If you want STEEL PENS Go to Picking
If you want GOOD PENCILS Go to Picking.
If you want SLEIGH BELLS Go to Picking
If you want a NEW SUIT Go to Picking
If you want a GOOD SUIT Go to Picking
If you want a CHEAP SUIT Go to Picking
If you want CHEAP CLOTHES Go to Picking
If you want to BUY CHEAP Go to Picking
If you want a GOOD FIT Go to Picking.
If you want any article in his line Go to Picking

For he has received another large stock of NEW GOODS which he is selling to old customers and new customers at the lowest prices.

☞PICKING'S late arrival of New Goods embraces everything in the Clothing line for Men and Boys. GIVE HIM A CALL.

Gettysburg, Oct. 26, 1863.

For Sale or Exchange.

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES OF LAND, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf.

For Rent.

THE property recently occupied by David Heagy, 2 Acres of Land with Dwelling HOUSE, Shop, Stable, well of water, a fruit trees, &c., situate on the Mummasburg road, within half a mile of the borough. Possession given at any time.

MOSES McCLEAN.

Dec. 7, 1863. 3t

Another Car Load.

BRINKERHOFF keeps up with the times by getting new goods almost every week.—He spares no effort to accommodate his numerous customers. "Quick sales and small profits," is his motto.

Dec. 7, 1863.

The Dead on the Battle-field.

FARMERS are requested to leave at my office, in Gettysburg, a description of the location on their lands of graves of Union Soldiers. Many have been buried in secluded spots, and persons will confer a great favor by making known to me, or to Mr. Samuel Weaver, the locality of such graves.

DAVID WILLS, Agent, &c.

Dec. 7, 1863. 3t

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!—A new lot, just from the city. Call and examine, at BRINKERHOFF'S,

Northeast corner of the Diamond.

JUST received at PICKING'S Spring and Summer Clothing. Come one and all.

U. S. 5-20's.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five

Local & General.

LOYALTY.

"The Henry R. Chamberlain, who was arrested in Hartford for adultery with Mrs. Nancy W. Bradley, of Ansonia, was President of the Loyal League of his town!—The papers say she was a very handsome woman—but the public would like to know if she is 'loyal?' If she is not, then Mr. Chamberlain is a very naughty man, for his league had voted not to have any 'business intercourse' with disloyal persons!"—*New Haven Register.*

The Ansonia League is not only one that protests against "business intercourse" with "disloyal persons," alias "Copperheads," alias Democrats; and if report speaks truly, its President is not the only "loyal" "Union League" President who has a fondness for—the flesh!

These things are not to be wondered at. Free-Loveism, like free-negro-ism, is but a branch of "higher law" Abolitionism, and it is not surprising that under the rule of the latter prostitution should have become common and "loyal"—even a "Government" necessity, alike in the civil as the military Departments.

Why, according to all accounts, the Capitol of the country has, since the in-coming of the Higher-lawism, become a general rendezvous of "thieves and harlots." A Republican journal recently estimated the number of white female prostitutes in Washington city at 15,000, and of blacks at 5000! Such a city as it now is, if existing in the days of righteous Lot, could scarcely have escaped a like destruction with that of Sodom. It abounds with iniquities hundred to those which drew the punishment of a just God upon the people and cities in the days of the prophets, when, as the Bible informs us,

"They committed adultry and assembled themselves by troops in harlots' houses:"

"They commit adultry, and walk in lies; they strengthien the hands of evil doers:"

"They have committed villainy in Israel, and have committed adultery with their neighbors' wives, and have spoken lying words in my name which I (God) have not commanded them."

This feature of the "higher law" Abolition age of which we have thus, incidently, spoken, is a rather sad and deplorable one, but as it exists under the shadow and with the countenance of "Government" loyalty, it is, of course, all right, and people of old fashioned Bible notions of morality and Christian doctrine and practice, who condemn it, must expect to be denounced by the "loyal" press and the "loyal league" as "copperheads" and "traitors," for Abolition "loyalty" spends and disregards alike the Constitution and the Bible in war time!—*Jeffersonian.*

A QUERY TO BE ANSWERED.

It is well known, says a cotemporary, that a very small portion of the Army of the Potomac subscribed some $12,000 recently, as a testimonial to General McClellan. The movement met with the favor of Generals Meade, Sykes, Sedgwick and some of the bravest men of the army, but was stopped outright by a peremptory order from the Secretary of War, because unmilitary, against regulations, &c. We now see that General Thomas and other brave men are receiving high testimonials of respect from their fellow soldiers. Is this, too, against general orders and unmilitary? We are always glad to see honors bestowed where they are due, but the query comes back, why did the Secretary of War reject the harvest of honors prepared by brave men for their old commander? Is the Secretary of War still fearful that the stone which the builders rejected will become the head of the corner?

☞ The following very boastiful passage occurs in Judge Van Trump's able opinion in the case of Olds *vs.* Tod and others, for false imprisonment.

He is replying to the act of Congress which attempts to empower the President to imprison whenever and wherever he may please and at his discretion. He says:

"A justification is sometimes set up by the claimants of this power, upon the ground of *necessity*, in saving what is denominated the life of the nation. There can be no greater necessity, in a Government made by fixed and prescribed powers, than the strict observance of constitutional obligation; both by rulers and people. There is a greater necessity, for this strict adherence to legal and constitutional restriction in periods of storm and commotion, in times of great pressure and excitement, than in the calm sunshine of peace and general order. There can be no life of the nation other than that which pulsates through the HEART OF THE CONSTITUTION, sending its life-currents through the great ARTERIES OF THE LAW, to every part of the body politic, giving life and health and vigor to the whole system. The sooner the American people and those intrusted with the powers of the Government shall become cognizant of this great political truth, the more permanent will be the hopes of constitutional liberty, and the more rational the faith in man's capacity for self-government."

The Case of Dr. Olds.—The Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield county, Ohio, in the case of Dr. Edson B. Olds against Governor Tod and others, for damages for false imprisonment, has denied the motion of defendent to remove the case to the Circuit Court of the United States.

An Old Porker.—Mr. Thomas Saylor, of Lower Nazareth, Northampton county, has an old sow which is 19 years old and has in her time furnished the family with 237 little pigs. She is as valuable as a Greenback press and should be given an extra peck of corn a day as a pension.

☞ The editor of the N. Y. *Independent* recommends the running of a negro for the next President of the United States.

☞ The New York Herald boldly advises the President to knock his Radical tormentors in the head and no longer try to soothe them.

☞ General order 253, issued by Maj. Gen. Thomas, dismisses from the service forty-five officers for different offences.

☞ Mr. Joseph Althoff has sold his farm of 90 acres, near Hanover, Pa., for $125 per acre. Mr. Isaiah Diller, purchaser.

☞ The Democratic party in Vermont has gained 8,000 votes since the election of 1862.

☞ Bennett says the devil is speaking through Beecher. A Cincinnati paper thinks that is rather rough—on the devil.

Valuation and Assessment for 1864.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 17th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades Occupations and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Real Estate, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Live Stock, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Money at Interest, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Money masters, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations, 4 mills 1 per cent. State.	Professions and Occupations over $200, 2 per cent. State.	Foreign Bank Notes, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Salaries and Emoluments over $200, 2 per cent. State.	Carriages, 1 per cent. State, 4 mills County.	Watches, State Tax.
Gettysburg	226867	3277	27926	52565	4950	.....	2700	1250	2300	
Cumberland	257650	12283	10987	3220	.....	.....	.....	1845	100	
Germany	169313	9675	50886	11190	.....	300	.....	.....	2970	1200
Oxford	174207	8436	82312	8946	.....	.....	.....	.....	2835	300
Huntington	216997	14640	51037	10965	.....	.....	.....	.....	4008	800
Latimore	129311	7687	38646	4323	.....	.....	.....	.....	2825	200
Hamiltonban	234281	11196	13345	12975	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	1000
Liberty	14239	7470	7473	4140	.....	.....	.....	.....	1050	300
Hamilton	185170	10923	54650	9905	.....	.....	.....	.....	1852	400
Menallen	174863	16389	16795	7635	.....	.....	.....	.....	3265	.....
Straban	265476	18457	52381	8120	.....	.....	.....	.....	5064	400
Franklin	252907	16843	37601	14045	.....	.....	.....	.....	2575	.....
Conowago	202114	8839	20540	6115	.....	.....	.....	.....	1582	300
Tyrone	126863	9942	12008	3630	.....	.....	.....	.....	2564	100
Mountjoy	201002	15790	18913	4930	.....	.....	.....	.....	3199	.....
Mountpleasant	260947	18867	27195	8015	.....	.....	.....	.....	4557	.....
Reading	208269	14721	43206	4703	.....	.....	.....	.....	3128	.....
Berwick tp	86942	5599	8058	2740	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	100
Berwick bor	41275	2004	13630	4825	.....	.....	.....	.....	977	.....
Freedom	164697	9876	37912	5425	.....	.....	.....	.....	1428	100
Union	212130	9169	68107	2965	.....	.....	.....	.....	2091	400
Butler	159245	13497	25089	7249	.....	.....	.....	.....	2865	100
Total	4099698	245628	712777	200722	4950	300	2700	53895	$8100	

EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
SAMUEL MARCH,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. Walter, Clerk.
November 30, 1863. 4t

Advertisements.

Orphan's Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, at the first-named property, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER next, *the following portion* of the Real Estate of Jacob Smith, deceased:

Tract No. 2, A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Union township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Feltys, John Dill, Mathias Spitler, John Kuhn, and others, containing 189 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a large Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, with a Back-building, Bank Barn, part frame and part stone, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, Spring House, part stone and part log, Lime Kiln, with an excellent spring of water, well of water near the barn, and water in nearly every field. There is a due proportion of meadow and plenty of excellent timber. The land has been nearly all limed, and the property is one of the best in the lower end of the county.

Tract No. 3, THE UNDIVIDED INTEREST of deceased in a lot of ground, situate in New Oxford, known as "MARTIN'S HOTEL," fronting on the public square, bounded by the Carlisle road and lot of Hamilton Hemler, on which are a large Two-story Brick HOUSE, two-story Back-building, Barn, Stabling, Sheds, &c.; two wells of water, one in front, the other in the rear.

Tract No. 4, FIVE TOWN LOTS, adjoining lot of Dr. J. P. Smith, Peters street and Berlin road.

Tract No. 5, FOUR ACRES, more or less, in Oxford township, adjoining lands of Dr. Pfeiffer, Peter Feiser and a public alley, with good fencing.

☞ Sale to commence at the tract first above named, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day. Attendance given and terms made known by

J. P. SMITH, Adm'r.

By the Court—John Eichoitz, Clerk.

☞ At the same time and place will be sold the Grain in the Ground on the farm above described, and also upon the farm of deceased in Oxford township. [Nov. 23, 1863. ts

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, in the early part of July last, a MULY COW, white and red spotted; a MULY HEIFER, white and red speckled; and a STEER, white and brown spotted—the two latter about 3 years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JACOB LOTT.

Nov. 30, 1863. 3t

Stray Heifers.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, about the middle of July last, TWO HEIFERS, about a year old, white and red speckled, with red ears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE SPANGLER, of A.

Nov. 30, 1863. 3t*

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 186.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground *remarkably fine, and offered* at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

New Goods

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—Fahnestock Bros. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county and at OLD PRICES! "Quick sales and short profits" being our motto.

☞ Call and examine at the sign of the
May 11, 1863. RED FRONT.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BCEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Cons One! Come All!

☞ They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

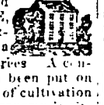
MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', sign of the RED FRONT.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

Orphan's Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—On MONDAY, the 14th day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Henry M. Thomas, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following Real Estate of said decedent, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa.:

THE HOME PRACT, adjoining lands of Jonas Weigle, Henry Fuhl, George Fuhl, and Jacob Schlosser, containing 10 Acres, 3 Roods and 20 Perches, on which are erected



a Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, and Log Shed, with a well of excellent water at the house, and a variety of thriving young fruit trees. A considerable quantity of lime has been put on the land. It is in a good state of cultivation and under good fencing. The property is situated about 2½ miles north of Arendtsville, on a public road.

TRACT No. 2, adjoining lands of Heirs of Felix Orner, deceased, and David Beecher, containing 13 Acres and 111 Perches, 4 acres of which are clear, under fence and in good order, the residue is covered with thriving young timber. It is situate about half a mile from the Home Place. A chance is hereby offered for a nice home.

☞ Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by Jonas Weigle, living near it, or by the Administrator.

☞ Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Adm'r.
By the Court—John Eichoitz, Clerk.
Nov. 23, 1863. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or Vendue, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate partly in Oxford and partly in Hamilton ban Adams county, Pa., on a public road leading from the Carlisle turnpike to Gut's Mill, adjoining lands of Anthony Gilbert, Henry Eichelberger, *John Hanes, and others, containing* 25 Acres, more or less. Some Fruit Trees on said Tract. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Amos L. Zack, and to be sold by me.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

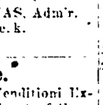
Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Nov. 30, '63.

☞ Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon real sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On SATURDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., on the road leading from New Chester to New Oxford, 2 miles from the former place and 1½ miles from the latter, containing 42 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two-story BRICK HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other necessary buildings. The land is under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation. There is a well of never-failing water near the door. The Little Conowago creek runs at the edge of the farm.



☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN HANES.

Nov. 30, 1863. ts

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—

The subscribers has just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg Railroad:

The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 8.30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9.15 A. M., arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 8 P. M., and arrive in Washington at 10 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7.30 P. M. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West.

☞ Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave at 7.30 A. M., by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and arrive in Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. R. McCURDY,
May 11, 1863. President.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistants and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—

J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description:

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.

My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Eureka, Eureka!

THE "EXCELSIOR WASHER!" is acknowledged by all who see it, to be the most complete, and without exception, the most perfect Labor-Saving Washing Machine ever before invented. Its superiority over all others consists in the durability and durability of its construction, the rapidity and completeness of its work, and the almost incredible ease with which it is managed. A child of ten years, possessing ordinary judgment, can learn to work it in five minutes time, and manage it as well as a grown person, except for very heavy goods. In a word it is the machine that is destined to take the place of every other machine now in use. Persons in want of, to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

The undersigned have purchased the Patent Right for Adams County (excepting one township) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture. Every machine will be put up in the best manner and warranted. Price $8 00. In connection with this machine there is a Patent Wringer, which performs the laborious part of washing with the greatest ease and much better than can be done by hand. They may be attached to a common Wash Tub, and are sold with the machine or separately as desired. Samples of each may be seen at our Gallery, on East York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

TYSON BROTHERS.

June 8, 1863.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

Hay Wanted!

THE undersigned wishes to buy 500 tons of good HAY. The highest market price paid in cash for prime Timothy Hay, delivered at his packing establishment in Gettysburg. Early applications desired.

WM. E. BITTLE.

April 20, 1863. 6m*

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING, ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Spring Goods

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

May 18, 1863. A. SCOTT & SON.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Prothy of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1863.

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD,

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.

New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

Canpon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tf

The Great Discovery.

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ ADVICE GRATIS. ☜

May 12, 1862. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill" in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM.

J. M. ROWE.

Feb 23, '63. tf

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Isaac K. Stauffer,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE & IMPORTER OF WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second St., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—all of which will be sold low for cash.

M. I. TOBIAS & CO.'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for cash.

Sept. 7, 1863. 1y

Fancy Furs!

JOHN FAREIRA, 718 ARCH STREET, below 8th, south side, PHILADELPHIA, Importer, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear. I wish to return my thanks to my friends of Adams and the surrounding counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I now have in store, of my own importation and Manufacture a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them all Manufactured under my own supervision—enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!—Please remember the name, number and street.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 14, 1863. 5m

Meat.

HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, of best quality, and cheap, at

Aug. 24. GEO. P. KALBFLEISCH'S.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO. having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations Loan day, *Wednesday*. [April 6, 1863. tf

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SPRING and Summer Clothing just received at PICKING'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get this MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK has a Large Suit of Rooms at No. 32 BOND STREET, NEW YORK, where he can be found every Tuesday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, every Saturday.

He keeps a large supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or an examination of the Lungs will do well to call on him as above. He makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, his price is $3.

Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by Dr. Schenck, for fear they will be found incurable, and by that means it is put off until it is too late. How much better it would be to know their condition at once, as by abundance of evidence, Dr. S. has shown sufficient certificates in this city that he has cured advanced stages of Consumption.

Dr. Schenck's Principal Office is 39 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA WEED Tonic each $1 per bottle or $9 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Sept. 7, 1863. 1m

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boys' and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want fine, good and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the Mammoth BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN GILB.
ALEX. COBEAN.

June 9 1862.

Salisbury Bros. & Co.,

NO. 37 DORRANCE STREET and
37 WESTMINSTER STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Proprietors of one of the most extensive JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES in the Eastern States, beg to call the attention of the community generally to the very SUPERIOR CHEAP RATE at which they are offering their goods, far surpassing both Foreign and Domestic Manufactures in point of elegance and real durability!

FOR INSTANCE:

For FIFTEEN DOLLARS we forward, nicely carded and packed in good order, the following enormous quantity of Jewelry, equal in finish to any Plated Gold, and not to be recognized from Gold only by the trying of acids:

4 Set Enamel Vest Chains; 2 Plain Florentine Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Twist Wire Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Plain Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 25 Ladies' Rings, Double-Heart and a variety of patterns; 50 Union Emblems; 50 Scarf pins, Plain and Imitation Coral; 2 Double-Glass Lockets, engine-turned; 6 Box and Glass Pins for portrait or hair; 72 assorted Lockets, *Heart and Shell Charms*, and 6 Band Bracelets;—all for Fifteen Dollars. A collection of this kind, when placed in the hands of any one of ordinary intelligence, ought to retail for at least One Hundred Dollars!

Catalogues, containing full information and Prices of Goods, can be obtained upon application. Orders by Mail, Telegraph or Express respectfully solicited.

SALISBURY BROS. & CO.,
37 Dorrance & 37 Westminster Sts.,
June 29, 1863. Providence, R. I.

E. & H. T. Anthony,

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over *Four Thousand* different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: 72 Major-Generals, 190 Brig. Generals, 259 Colonels, 84 Lieut. Colonels, 207 Other Officers, 60 Navy Officers, 525 Statesmen, 127 Divines, 116 Authors, 30 Artists, 112 Stage, 46 Prominent Women, 147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues s